

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition

	2000 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition	89,700	0	+45,860	135,560	+45,860
Total Requirements \$(000)	89,700	0	+45,860	135,560	+45,860

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, et seq.

OVERVIEW

Using funds appropriated within the **Federal Land Acquisition** budget activity, the NPS acquires land and interests in land to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of congressionally authorized areas within the National Park System. The estimated cost to acquire all the privately owned land identified for acquisition within the authorized boundaries of the units of the National Park System is \$1.33 billion.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIIb Through partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

FY 2000 Enacted Program: \$89,700,000

Land Acquisition funds are used for the acquisition of land and interests in land within authorized areas of national significance. This program helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for Federal recreation areas, conserves outstanding resources for public recreational use before they are converted to incompatible uses, and preserves the Nation's natural and historic heritage.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**Summary of NPS FY 2000 Land Acquisition Program**

Program/Park Unit	Amount
Emergencies/Hardships/Deficiencies/Relocation	\$3,000,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	2,000,000
Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland	2,000,000
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin	250,000
Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, Massachusetts	2,000,000
Brandywine Battlefield, Pennsylvania	500,000
Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts	500,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland	800,000
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio	1,000,000
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington	1,000,000
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia	2,000,000
Gauley River National Recreation Area, West Virginia	750,000
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania	1,600,000
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii	1,500,000
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii	1,500,000
Ice Age National Scenic Trail, Wisconsin	2,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana	1,200,000
Keweenaw National Historical Park, Michigan	1,700,000
Manassas National Battlefield, Virginia	400,000
Mojave National Preserve, California	5,000,000
Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland	500,000
New River Gorge National River, West Virginia	250,000
North Country National Scenic Trail, Wisconsin	500,000
Paoli Battlefield, Pennsylvania	1,250,000
Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico	1,800,000
Petroglyph National Monument, New Mexico	3,000,000
Saguaro National Park, Arizona	2,800,000
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California	2,000,000
South Florida Ecosystem Initiative:	
Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida	11,300,000
Biscayne National Park, Florida	600,000
Everglades National Park, Florida	20,000,000
Grant to State of Florida (Title I)	10,000,000
Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee	1,500,000
Virgin Islands National Park, United States Virgin Islands	1,000,000
War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam	500,000
Weir Farm National Historic Site, Connecticut	2,000,000
Total	\$89,700,000

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

FY 2001 BUDGET REQUEST

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
■ Federal Land Acquisition \$(000)	135,560	+45,860

The FY 2001 request for Federal Land Acquisition is \$135.56 million, an increase of \$45.860 million from the FY 2000 enacted level.

The request reflects the diversity of geographic regions and historical settings that comprise the National Park System. Funds are included for acquisition in **Southern California** at Mojave National Preserve and Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. To benefit the **New Jersey-New York Watershed**, \$3,500,000 is requested for land acquisition at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. In furtherance of restoration efforts in the **Florida Everglades**, funds are requested for Federal land acquisition at Big Cypress National Preserve and for a grant to the State of Florida for additional acquisition in South Florida. Funds totaling \$22.019 million are included for land acquisition necessary to protect **Civil War Battlefields**, including Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Gettysburg National Military Park, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Monocacy National Battlefield, and Vicksburg National Military Park. Funds requested for Nez Perce National Historical Park will be used to acquire lands related to the **Lewis and Clark Expedition**, in anticipation of the upcoming bicentennial commemoration of that historic event. Funds are also requested for ongoing acquisition programs at a variety of National Park System units including Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Virgin Islands National Park, and Voyageurs National Park.

The budget request includes \$4.0 million for acquisition of tracts where there are emergencies or hardships, and for relocation claims and deficiency judgments on tracts previously filed in court. A separate request is made for \$4.0 million for (1) the acquisition of tracts where opportunities to purchase inholdings exist in the older units of the National Park System such as Dinosaur National Monument and Rocky Mountain National Park, and (2) costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange at areas where acquisition funds are either unavailable or insufficient.

This request is included within the Administration's **Lands Legacy Initiative**. The goal of the Federal land acquisition portion of the Lands Legacy Initiative is to save nationally significant tracts of land from further development and protect existing parks, refuges and other public lands from encroaching development. The 2001 request continues efforts to acquire lands necessary to protect tracts in or near the California Desert, Civil War battlefields, the Everglades, and the Lewis and Clark Trail. In addition to these areas, the Department proposes land acquisitions for 2001 to protect unique and critical natural resources in four areas: the New Jersey – New York Watershed; the Lower Mississippi River Delta; Southern California; and, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

The following is a listing of the FY 2001 NPS request of land acquisition line items:

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**NPS FY 2001 Land Acquisition Program, in priority order**

Program/Park Unit	Acres	Amount
1 Emergencies/Hardships	-	\$4,000,000
2 Inholdings/Exchanges	-	4,000,000
3 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California	216	4,400,000
4 Mojave National Preserve, California	207	900,000
5 Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, New Jersey/Pennsylvania	320	1,000,000
6 Grant to State of Florida	NA	47,000,000
7 Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida	128	3,000,000
8 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia	386	7,619,000
9 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia	98	2,000,000
10 Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi	1	150,000
11 Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia	173	2,000,000
12 Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland	18	250,000
13 Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania	778	10,000,000
14 Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho	170	2,300,000
15 Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska	354	800,000
16 Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska	6,500	2,500,000
17 Virgin Islands National Park, U.S. Virgin Islands	376	3,500,000
18 Salt River Bay National Historical Park, U.S. Virgin Islands	70	1,500,000
19 Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming	209	10,000,000
20 Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, New York	39	1,200,000
21 Adams National Historical Park, Massachusetts	1	4,000,000
22 War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam	8	425,000
23 Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, Colorado	2,500	1,600,000
24 Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Texas	275	276,000
25 Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve, Florida	101	750,000
26 Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington	1	250,000
27 Piscataway Park, Maryland	55	1,250,000
28 Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site, Georgia	2	1,500,000
29 Acadia National Park, Maine	39	600,000
30 Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin	855	300,000
31 Cumberland Gap National Historical Park-Tunnel, Tennessee	22	40,000
32 Pinnacles National Monument, California	1,967	2,000,000
33 Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio	148	1,500,000
34 Chesapeake Bay – Holly Farm Beach, Maryland	Unknown	2,000,000
35 Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts	2	500,000
36 Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota	400	1,950,000
37 Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado	Unknown	8,500,000
Total	16,419	\$135,560,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COMPREHENSIVE FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

Program or Park (in priority order)	Estimated Purchased Thru FY 2000		Budget Request FY 2001		Percent to be Protected by 09/30/2001	Balance to be Protected after FY 2001		Benefits	Remarks
	\$	Acres	\$	Acres		\$	Acres		
1 Acquisition Management (Systemwide)	n/a	n/a	11,908	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Managemen	To staff acquisition program.
2 Emergency, Hardship, Relocation	n/a	n/a	4,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Acquisitions	Emergency/hardship cases.
3 Inholdings and Exchanges	n/a	n/a	4,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Acquisitions	Older, inholding areas.
4 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreati	157,200	20,622	4,400	216	44.58%	63,100	25,905	Protection	Watershed and viewshed protection.
5 Mojave National Preserve	5,326	81,730	900	207	46.82%	94,100	93,063	Protection	High-priority tracts;complete Catellus.
6 Delaware Water Gap National Recreation A	87,752	37,555	1,000	320	95.54%	7,150	1,769	Protection	New York-New Jersey Watershed
7 Big Cypress National Preserve	222,444	419,131	3,000	128	99.93%	7,000	297	Protection	Everglades restoration.
8 Grant to State of Florida	109,761	Unknown	47,000	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Protection	Everglades restoration.
9 Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Milit	23,850	4,053	7,619	386	88.30%	10,881	588	Protection	Civil War battlefield acquisition.
# Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	3,289	906	2,000	98	94.90%	2,500	54	Protection	Civil War battlefield acquisition.
# Vicksburg National Military Park	1,440	465	150	1	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Civil War battlefield acquisition.
# Manassas National Battlefield Park	9,937	4,287	2,000	173	93.62%	8,800	304	Protection	Civil War battlefield acquisition.
# Monocacy National Battlefield	19,280	1,537	250	18	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Civil War battlefield acquisition.
# Gettysburg National Military Park	21,588	1,294	10,000	778	81.10%	13,000	483	Protection	Civil War battlefield acquisition.
# Nez Perce National Historical Park	1,430	3,041	2,300	170	81.27%	10,000	740	Protection	Tracts related to Lewis and Clark history.
# Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preser	6,649	5,105	800	354	0.78%	184,612	691,267	Protection	Mining claims.
# Katmai National Park and Preserve	4,720	269	2,500	6,500	34.99%	7,823	12,579	Protection	Conservation easement on Native land.
# Virgin Islands National Park	17,587	1,997	3,500	376	66.25%	46,350	1,209	Protection	High-priority tracts; threat to develop.
# Salt River Bay National Historical Park	1,200	10	1,500	70	28.67%	14,500	199	Protection	Priority undeveloped properties.
# Grand Teton National Park	26,119	7,748	10,000	209	91.02%	35,000	785	Protection	Resor Ranch Area; Clark property.
# Home of FDR National Historic Site	842	123	1,200	39	29.72%	2,800	383	Protection	Former FDR properties.
# Adams National Historical Park	145	4	4,000	1	100.00%	0	0	Managemen	Site for visitor center/museum.
# War in the Pacific National Historical Park	3,570	32	425	8	17.24%	8,075	192	Protection	Resource protection; visitor services.
# Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Par	3,383	6,847	1,600	2,500	89.30%	400	1,120	Protection	Authorized addition to park.
# Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site	2,899	1,305	276	275	47.07%	2,724	1,777	Protection	High-priority tract; threat to develop.
# Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve	4,676	2,135	750	101	13.77%	7,750	14,005	Managemen	Boat ramp/visitor station; partnership.
# Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	8,421	1,460	250	1	68.11%	1,465	684	Protection	High-priority tract; threat to develop.
# Piscataway Park	13,577	2,672	1,250	55	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Viewshed protection.
# Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic S	6,503	12	1,500	2	58.33%	2,000	10	Protection	Acquire King Family property.
# Acadia National Park	16,430	10,614	600	39	86.98%	18,500	1,595	Protection	High-priority islands in bay.
# Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway	24,732	23,743	300	855	100.00%	0	0	Protection	To complete acquisition program.
# Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	457	94	40	22	92.06%	100	10	Protection	Acquisition needed to protect tunnel.
# Pinnacles National Monument	1,053	3,928	2,000	1,967	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Proposed addition; partnership.
# Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area	134,760	15,491	1,500	148	88.46%	30,500	2,040	Protection	Priority undeveloped property.
# Chesapeake Bay - Holly Farm Beach	0	0	2,000	Unknown	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	Protection	Aquatic habitat protection; partnership.
# Cape Cod National Seashore	45,432	16,237	500	2	98.47%	25,500	252	Protection	High-priority acquisitions.
# Voyageurs National Park	48,149	72,445	1,950	400	99.24%	3,050	556	Protection	Priority undeveloped property.
# Great Sand Dunes National Monument	n/a	n/a	8,500	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Protection	Protect natural resources
Totals:	\$1,034,601	746,892	\$147,468	16,419		\$607,680	851,866		

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **\$4,000,000**

Improvements: Residential

Description: Funds provided in FY 2001 will be used for the following:

1. Emergency and hardship acquisitions at recently authorized areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds for emergency and hardship acquisitions permits timely action to alleviate hardships and to prevent adverse land uses that threaten park resources;
2. Relocation costs that result from the acquisition of improved property at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available; and
3. Payment of deficiency judgments in condemnation cases at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds to pay court awards in a timely manner ensures that the accumulation of interest on the deficiency will be minimized and will result in considerable savings to the Government.

Need: The funds requested would be used for the acquisition of emergency and hardship tracts at areas for which funds are not otherwise available. The funds will be used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Inholdings and Exchanges**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **\$4,000,000**

Improvements: Various

Description: An inholding is a private parcel of land in a unit of the National Park System that was authorized before July 1959 or FY 1960. The National Park Service pursues, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the acquisition of inholdings, an opportunity-purchase program by acquiring interests in inholdings offered for sale by landowners. The Service will seek to acquire inholdings by condemnation only when necessary to prevent land use that would damage resources that the unit was established to protect. Such condemnation action or the purchase of an inholding for an amount that exceeds \$150,000 and/or the appraised value must be cleared by the appropriate House and Senate Committees. Costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange are incurred for title and appraisals, required surveys and clearances, and equalization payments when necessary.

Need: As of September 30, 1999, there were approximately 2,281 tracts in 32 units identified as inholding areas, totaling 29,085 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$252 million. The funds requested will be used (1) to acquire inholdings, and (2) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) for title, appraisal, surveys and equalization payments required for exchanges in those areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**

Location: Southern California

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	216	\$20,370	\$4,400,000
Future	25,905	\$2,436	\$63,100,000

Improvements: Some residential

Description: The recreation area was authorized November 10, 1978, to protect and enhance the scenic, natural, and historic values of the area, and to preserve its public health value as an airshed for Southern California metropolitan areas while providing recreational and educational opportunities. To date, funds in the amount of \$157,200,069 have been appropriated for land acquisition at the area. The State of California and other conservation groups have also spent over \$269.5 million for land acquisition within the park boundaries. After FY 2000, approximately 26,121 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The recreation area contains excellent examples of Mediterranean-type ecosystems not well represented in other areas of the National Park System. There are outstanding landforms and habitats, and rare biological and geological resources. The area provides natural habitat necessary to the survival of species such as the mountain lion. There are abundant fossil deposits and outstanding scenery. Cultural resources include remnants of the Gabrielino and Chumash cultures.

Threat: Residential and commercial development threaten the resources of the area and reduce recreational opportunities.

Need: The sixteen tracts to be acquired with the requested funds are critical for the protection of several key natural, scenic, and recreational resources. The Backbone Trail, a 59-mile trail running the length of the park -- a top land protection priority and a signature recreational resource since the park's inception in 1978 -- is virtually complete. Purchasing these tracts will help the park to preserve the natural recreational experience along this segment of trail. The trail corridor is very narrow and protection of these selected buffer areas will be critical if the trail is to maintain a natural, wildland character. The land acquired to buffer the Backbone Trail will also provide a critical linkage between two major, protected habitat patches. This additional area will increase the likelihood that medium and large sized carnivore populations survive in the Santa Monica Mountains. Five of the tracts are also located within the Arroyo Sequit Watershed, identified as habitat for the endangered Southern California steelhead trout. Because over two-thirds of this watershed is protected, good opportunities still remain to preserve and enhance viable steelhead trout habitat.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Mojave National Preserve**

Location: Southern California

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 established Mojave National Preserve and revised the boundaries and designations of Death Valley National Park and Joshua Tree National Park. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for acquisition by the NPS and BLM of the lands added by the act. To date, \$5,326,000 has been appropriated for NPS acquisition at these areas. The requested funds will not cause the appropriation limitation to be exceeded.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	207	N/A	\$900,000
Future	93,063	\$1,011	\$94,100,000

Improvements: None

Description: The Act of October 31, 1994 established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for acquisition by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management of the lands added by the act. The preserve contains a total of 1,541,662 acres. The Park Service's FY 2000 appropriation included \$5,000,000 for the acquisition of lands owned by Catellus Corporation.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes such as the Kelso railroad depot.

Threat: Catellus Corporation owns approximately 86,426 acres of land within Mojave National Preserve. The parcels are checker-boarded sections of land possessing significant natural, scenic, and archeological resources in the core of the preserve and along the southern and eastern gateways. Most of the parcels are within critical habitat for the desert tortoise, a species designated for protection by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Wildlands Conservancy, a nonprofit conservation organization, is handling the transaction to acquire the holdings of Catellus Corporation, including those located within the Mojave National Preserve. The deal involves a combination of private and Federal funds.

Need: The funds requested are needed to complete acquisition of the 86,426 acres owned by Catellus Corporation and to commence acquisition of additional high-priority tracts at the preserve.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area**

Location: In the New Jersey-New York Watershed

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	320	\$3,125	\$1,000,000
Future	1,769	\$4,041	\$7,150,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was authorized September 1, 1965, to provide outdoor recreational use of the area and to preserve the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Located within easy driving distance of a population estimated at 30 million, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area provides needed open space and recreational opportunities such as swimming, fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, and hiking. Within the boundary, there are over 70 structures on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Threat: Although acquisition will generally follow the priorities established in the area's land protection plan, first consideration will continue to be the acquisition of hardship tracts as required by law. The prevention of imminent development is the second protection priority due to the proximity of the area to major urban centers.

Need: Three of the tracts to be acquired border directly on the Delaware River in New Jersey and feature crucial roosting and winter feeding habitat for over 20 bald eagles. Because the elderly owners are in poor health and unable to maintain the properties, continued ownership is causing an economic hardship. The Conservation Fund (TCF), a nonprofit conservation organization, has made an offer to purchase the tracts, pursuant to a letter of intent from the National Park Service. Funds are needed to reimburse TCF should their offer be accepted. No funds have been appropriated for land acquisition at the national recreation area since fiscal year 1992.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Grant to State of Florida**

Location: Florida Everglades

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	TBD	TBD	\$47,000,000
Future	TBD	TBD	TBD

The funds are needed to provide assistance to the State of Florida to purchase land located within the Everglades ecosystem outside of National Park System units. The State is in the process of acquiring high priority areas to implement the Army Corps of Engineers' Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan that was submitted to Congress July 1, 1999. Ongoing acquisition projects include, among others, lands in the East Coast Buffer and Water Preserve Areas, which comprise areas directly east and adjacent to existing Water Conservation Areas, the transition lands known as the Rocky Glades and 8.5 square mile area, as well as, other high priorities in the ecosystem necessary to create additional water storage capacity.

The most critical physical constraint in restoring the Everglades is a shortage of areas for water storage. Flood control has been provided in the past 50 years by a network of canals, which quickly drained stormwater and released it to "tide." The system has proven so successful that a region that receives an annual average rainfall of over 50 inches a year is now facing a projected water supply crisis in dry years.

The efforts funded through the FY 2001 budget request will continue this important land acquisition partnership with the State of Florida. This partnership was funded initially through the \$200 million appropriated to the Department as part of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Farm Bill), Public Law 104-127, as well as funds provided through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in FY 1998-2000. Thus, the funds in the budget are necessary to continue this important partnership effort.

The \$47 million requested would be utilized under cost-share terms that require the State of Florida to match the Federal share.

THIS REQUEST IS PART OF THE EVERGLADES RESTORATION EFFORT.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Big Cypress National Preserve**

Location: Florida Everglades

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$18,232,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	128	\$23,438	\$3,000,000
Future	297	\$23,569	\$7,000,000

Improvements: Residential, commercial, and agriculture

Description: The acquisition will preclude uses of privately owned lands which are incompatible with the preservation, conservation, and restoration management objectives of the National Park Service. Federal ownership will ensure consistent land management throughout the watershed. The tracts are scattered throughout wetlands critical to restoration of the natural hydrologic regime upstream of Water Conservation Area-3A, Big Cypress National Preserve, and Everglades National Park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with the Proposal: The 728,000-acre preserve is in a watershed that is key to the survival of Everglades National Park and the integrity of the entire South Florida ecosystem. The preserve is habitat for 34 animal and 70 plant species that receive special protection by the State of Florida, the United States, or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. The preserve is home to fifteen (15) Native American villages, approximately one hundred-twenty (120) historic sites and three (3) active ceremonial sites.

Threat: Vast tracts of privately held lands within the boundary of the Big Cypress National Preserve impede sheet water flow and threaten water quality and quantity. The acquisition of these lands is critical to restore and preserve water quality and sheet water flow within the Big Cypress hydrologic system.

Need: The funds will allow acquisition of thirteen tracts containing a total of 128 acres in the pre-1988 portion of the national preserve. These acquisitions, though not occurring in the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition that was established in 1988, will contribute to the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem.

THIS REQUEST IS PART OF THE EVERGLADES RESTORATION EFFORT.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield near the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	386	\$19,738	\$7,619,000
Future	588	\$18,505	\$10,881,000

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

Description: The Act of December 11, 1989 revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 1,300 acres and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The Act revised the 1974 administrative boundary in accordance with the recommendations of the park's general management plan. The Act of October 27, 1992 revised the boundary to include an additional 560 acres. After FY 2000, 974 acres will remain to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$18,500,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains portions of four major Civil War Battlefields, Chatham Manor, Salem Church, and the historic building in which Stonewall Jackson died.

Threat: Due to its proximity to Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, the park is subject to intense pressure for commercial and residential development. Many of the non-Federal tracts are located along Virginia Highway No. 3 that connects the city of Fredericksburg with the battlefields at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. The highway is presently being widened, thereby increasing the attractiveness of the land for development. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would detract from the historical setting of the park.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire fourteen tracts totaling 386 acres. These tracts are located within the park boundary, at the Chancellorsville Battlefield, the scene of Jackson's Flank attack of May 2, 1863, and at a site of major maneuvering and fighting during the Battle of the Wilderness.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Harpers Ferry National Historical Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, in the States of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$250,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	98	\$20,408	\$2,000,000
Future	54	\$46,296	\$2,500,000

Improvements: None

Description: The park, originally authorized as a national monument on June 30, 1944, includes the site where John Brown's raid took place in 1859. Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, the town of Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Streets, shops, houses, and public buildings appear much as they did when the town flourished and prospered in the mid-19th Century. Among the many notable historic structures in the park is the Armory firehouse used by John Brown for refuge during the 1859 raid.

Threat: The 98-acre Murphy Farm, known as the Chambers Farm during the Civil War, retains its Civil War appearance as open, undeveloped farm land. The farm was critical to the outcome of the Harpers Ferry engagement in September 1862. General Stonewall Jackson directed General A. P. Hill to execute a flanking maneuver around the Union line placing General Hill on the Murphy Farm. This flanking maneuver led to the eventual surrender of 12,500 Union troops and allowed General Jackson to support Robert E. Lee at Antietam. The Murphy Farm still contains extensive earthworks related to the Union fortification. A residential development to contain 203 single-family homes is currently proposed for the Murphy Farm. Such development would result in the loss of the historic battlefield setting.

Need: The requested funds are needed to permit expeditious acquisition of the Murphy Farm in order to preclude development that would destroy a significant historic resource. Because the amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, legislation will be proposed to increase the limitation as needed.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Vicksburg National Military Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield in the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	1	\$150,000	\$150,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: Historic structures

Description: Reconstructed forts and trenches evoke memories of the 47-day siege that ended in the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863. Victory gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains numerous historic structures and resources related to the Civil War battle that was waged here. The Civil War ironclad gunboat USS *Cairo* is on display at the park. The park also contains the Vicksburg National Cemetery.

Threat: South Fort is a unit of Vicksburg National Military Park located on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River. There has been no publicly-owned access to this historically significant property since the realignment of Washington Street in the late 1920s, creating a pocket of land between the relocated road and the old road which then fell into private ownership. Currently, park management is able to access South Fort to perform routine maintenance and preservative operations through the good graces of the owner of this .50-acre tract. The tract is now for sale. If sold, there is a distinct possibility that the new owner might deny access by park management. If this were to occur, topography would prevent the park from accessing the property by another route, thereby placing in jeopardy the performance of maintenance necessary for the site's preservation.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire the half-acre tract in order to ensure continued access to and maintenance of South Fort.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Manassas National Battlefield Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield at Manassas, Virginia

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	173	\$11,561	\$2,000,000
Future	304	\$28,947	\$8,800,000

Improvements: Residential/agricultural

Description: Manassas National Battlefield Park was authorized May 10, 1940, to preserve important historical lands relating to the Civil War battles of Manassas. After FY 2000, a total 477 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The First and Second Battles of Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and August 28-30, 1862. Here, Confederate Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."

Threat: The park is located in a densely populated suburban area of Virginia where pressures to develop land for commercial and residential use are intense.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire scenic easement interests in three tracts located along the perimeter of the park, thereby precluding development that would adversely impact the historical integrity of the park. Because the amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, legislation will be proposed to increase the limitation as needed.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Monocacy National Battlefield**

Location: Civil War battlefield near Frederick, Maryland

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$8,469,617

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	18	\$13,889	\$250,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: Residential/agricultural

Description: Monocacy National Battlefield, originally administered by the Secretary of War, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933. After FY 2000, eighteen privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the 1,647-acre national battlefield.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: In a battle here on July 9, 1864, Confederate General Jubal A. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Major General Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed General Early's advance on Washington, D.C., thereby enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of the capital.

Threat: Acquisition of the remaining privately owned land at the park would ensure that the historic scene would be protected from intrusive development.

Need: The requested funds will permit acquisition of an 18-acre tract and complete the Service's land acquisition program at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	778	\$12,853	\$10,000,000
Future	483	\$26,915	\$13,000,000

Improvements: Residential and commercial

Description: Gettysburg National Military Park was established by the Act of February 11, 1895, and jurisdiction was transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order on June 10, 1933. The Act of August 17, 1990, revised the boundary and authorized the appropriation of such funds as necessary for land acquisition at Gettysburg National Military Park. The act added 1,791 acres of privately owned land to the park. As the above table illustrates, a total of 1,261 acres remain to be acquired in the park after FY 2000. Of that amount, 159 acres with an estimated value of \$6,600,000 are located in the older inholding area of the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery - more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified - adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.

Threat: There is intense pressure to commercially develop privately owned lands in and around Gettysburg National Military Park. Such development would threaten the historic integrity of the park.

Need: The funds requested would be used to acquire 17 high-priority tracts containing a total of 778 acres at the national military park. A portion of the funds requested will be used to acquire a 120.9-acre tract, now the site of a 9-hole golf course, which is part of the historic Harmon and Abraham Spangler Farms on which Confederate forces clashed with Union troops. After the tract is acquired, the National Park Service will be able to (1) fully interpret the confrontation on July 1, 1863, between the 26th North Carolina Infantry and the 24th Michigan, (2) preserve the historic landscapes, and (3) conduct research dealing with the burial of Confederate soldiers on the site. Additional funds will be used to acquire a 24.7-acre tract within the park boundary along Baltimore Pike. This tract marks the site where General Meade's Union artillery line was located in preparation for the Confederate attacks launched from Abraham Spangler's farm. Because of its location along Baltimore Pike, the tract has high potential for commercial development and will likely be sold for such purpose if not acquired by the United States.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Nez Perce National Historical Park**

Location: Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition Sites in Idaho

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$1,000,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	170	\$13,529	\$2,300,000
Future	740	\$13,514	\$10,000,000

Improvements: None

Description: The Act of October 30, 1992, revised the boundary to include additional lands. Lands located within the revised boundary and owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Acquisition of privately owned land requires the owner's consent unless:

- (1) the nature of land use has changed, or is going to change, significantly,
- (2) acquisition is essential for park purposes, or
- (3) the land is located in certain areas described in the act.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The 38 sites of the park commemorate and celebrate Nez Perce culture and traditions. Additionally, the park contains significant sites related to the historic Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Threat: Acquisition is necessary to prevent development of and/or damage to significant historic sites.

Need: The requested funds will permit the acquisition of three tracts of land needed to properly interpret significant sites for the upcoming Bicentennial Commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A portion of the requested funds will be used to acquire a 7-acre tract containing the Lewis and Clark Long Camp, the site where Lewis and Clark camped on the Clearwater River in the spring of 1806 and interacted with the Nez Perce. A tract will also be acquired at Weippe Prairie, the site where Lewis and Clark made their first contact with the Nez Perce in 1805, receiving supplies and assistance that enabled them to complete their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. The third tract to be acquired is the Canoe Camp site where Lewis and Clark stayed among the Nez Perce for several weeks in September 1805, resting and building five wooden canoes for their trip westward. Because the amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, legislation will be proposed to increase the limitation as needed.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve**

Location: Southeast Alaska

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	354	\$2,259	\$800,000
Future	691,267	\$267	\$184,611,500

Improvements: Some structures related to mining operation

Description: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve was established by Public Law 96-487, December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park/preserve includes the continent's assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet. The area features remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentration of wildlife.

Threat: The environmental impact statement for mining operations at Denali, Wrangell-St.Elias, and Yukon-Charley National Parks recommended the acquisition of all patented and valid unpatented claims in order to prevent resource damage. There are a total of 1,640 patented and unpatented mining claims in nine Alaskan units of the National Park System of which 1,531 claims are located in Denali, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley National Parks.

Need: Blocks of patented and unpatented mining claims in the park and preserve has potential for mining operations in the near future. The funds requested are needed to purchase four mining claims covering a total of 354 acres. Mining operation plans have been submitted by the owners. Mining activities threaten park resources. Most of the claimants have expressed willingness to sell in recent years. For the highest-priority parcels, appraisals and pre-acquisition environmental site assessments have been completed or are being prepared. Title evidence has been obtained for the tracts. The park's land protection plan has been updated, with these mining claims being assigned the highest priority for acquisition.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Katmai National Park and Preserve**

Location: Southwest Alaska

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	6,500	\$385	\$2,500,000
Future	12,579	\$622	\$7,823,000

Improvements: None

Description: Originally proclaimed a national monument in 1918, Katmai National Park and Preserve was established by the Act of December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national park and preserve contains lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands, all teeming with wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this arctic environment.

Threat: Threats of residential and/or recreational development plague the Service's efforts to protect the natural resources of Alaskan parks.

Need: The funds requested would be used to acquire two tracts containing a total of 6,500 acres. The Igiugig Native Corporation owns the surface estate, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation owns the subsurface estate of these lands. The lands surround the western end of Kukaklek Lake, where the Alagnak Wild River exits the lake. The corporations have received requests from lodge/resort developers to lease or buy lands in this area for construction of facilities. The corporation is in need of revenues, and is considering these requests. Increasing numbers of park visitors start float trips on the Alagnak Wild River in this currently undeveloped area. Developments on the western end of Kukalek Lake would degrade the current wild setting. The corporations are interested in selling a conservation easement to the National Park Service that would prohibit any large-scale development. These lands are identified as a priority in the land protection plan for the park and preserve.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Virgin Islands National Park**

Location: Island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	376	N/A	\$3,500,000
Future	1,209	\$38,337	\$46,350,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: Virgin Islands National Park was authorized August 2, 1956, to protect a portion of the Virgin Islands containing outstanding natural and scenic resources of national significance. Though approximately 1,590 acres of privately owned land remain to be acquired at the park, no funds for land acquisition have been appropriated since 1982.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: No other unit of the National Park System has the combination of developing tropical forests and fine coral reefs that is found in Virgin Islands National Park. Other resources requiring protection are the white sand beaches, certain endangered species, cactus woodlands, and remnants of the cultural history of the Virgin Islands.

Threat: Privately owned lands at the park are prime sites for recreational and commercial development that would adversely affect the resources of the park.

Need: The requested funds are to be used toward acquisition of a 376-acre property known as Estate Maho Bay and located within the boundary of the park. In the early 1970s, the United States acquired a partial interest in the property, while the balance remains owned by the Marsh Family. In September 1998, the Marsh Family filed a lawsuit seeking to partition the property. The requested funds will be used to acquire additional Federal interest in the property in order to protect park resources contained thereon.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve**

Location: Island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	70	\$21,429	\$1,500,000
Future	199	\$72,864	\$14,500,000

Improvements: None

Description: The Act of February 24, 1992, established Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve to protect, preserve, and interpret the historical, cultural, and natural sites and resources at Salt River Bay. The bay is the only known site where members of the Columbus Expeditions set foot on what is now United States territory. Of the 945 acres in the park, approximately 600 acres are water under the trusteeship of the Government of the Virgin Islands. An additional 66 acres of land at the park are owned by the Government of the Virgin Islands. The act provides the Secretary with authority to acquire the remaining 279 acres of privately owned land at the park. Funds available in FY 2000 are expected to permit the acquisition of ten acres at the park. After FY 2000, 269 acres of privately owned land remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: In addition to preserving the site of the Columbus landing, the park protects upland watersheds, mangrove forests, and estuarine and marine environments. The park also contains Fort Sale, a remaining earthwork fortification from the Dutch period of occupation.

Threat: In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the pressure to develop land for residential and/or recreational purposes is intensifying.

Need: A portion of the requested funds will be used to acquire a 68.91-acre waterfront property owned by the Bank of Finland. The property, located within the park on the eastern side of Salt River Bay, is dominated by a hill in the northeast and contains significant archeological resources. The remainder of the requested funds will be used to acquire a 1.08-acre tract located within the park to the west of the bay and assigned a high acquisition priority in the park's land protection plan.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Grand Teton National Park**

Location: Northwestern Wyoming

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	209	\$47,847	\$10,000,000
Future	785	\$44,586	\$35,000,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: The Act of February 26, 1929, established Grand Teton National Park to protect the area's outstanding scenic values, as characterized by the geologic features of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole, and to protect the native plant and animal life.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains the most impressive part of the Teton Range, blue-grey peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats. The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.

Threat: The Resor Ranch Area is the first area seen by visitors entering the park on the Moose-Wilson Road and serves as an important buffer to Granite Canyon, a highly visited portion of the park. The ranch is located along the Snake River near the park's south entrance and contains wetlands and native habitat. The owner wants to sell, and development will likely occur if the land is sold.

Need: The requested funds will permit the acquisition of six high-priority tracts containing a total of 209 acres at the park. Five of the tracts to be acquired contain a total of 208 acres and comprise the Resor Ranch Area. A nonprofit organization is working with the owner and the Bureau of Land Management to arrange a purchase/exchange of the property. The balance of the funds requested will be used to acquire the Clark property, a one-acre tract that is also threatened with development.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site**

Location: Hyde Park, New York

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	39	\$30,769	\$1,200,000
Future	383	\$7,311	\$2,800,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: President Franklin D. Roosevelt's home in Hyde Park, New York, was designated a national historic site on January 15, 1944. A gift from President Roosevelt, the site then consisted of 33 acres containing the home, outbuildings, and the gravesite. The Secretary of the Interior accepted title to the site on November 21, 1945. The site was formally dedicated on April 12, 1946, the first anniversary of the President's death.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves and protects the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the 32nd President. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.

Threat: The estate home of Franklin D. Roosevelt formerly encompassed approximately 1,200 acres in Hyde Park, New York. However, the national historic site today contains only 349 acres. Recognizing the need to protect more of the original estate from development, legislation was enacted in 1998 to permit Federal acquisition of additional portions of the original estate. Public Law 105-364 of November 10, 1998, authorized acquisition by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or otherwise, of lands and interests located in Hyde Park, New York, and owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt or his family at the time of his death. Such lands are to be added, upon acquisition, to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site or Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, as appropriate.

Need: The funds requested are necessary to acquire four of the tracts identified for acquisition pursuant to Public Law 105-364.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Adams National Historical Park**

Location: City of Quincy, Massachusetts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	1	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: Residential/commercial

Description: Adams National Historical Park was established by Secretarial Order in 1946 to preserve and protect the cultural landscape, home and possessions of four generations of the Adams family.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The historical park was the home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams; the home of United States Minister to Great Britain, Charles Francis Adams; and the home of noted writers and historians, Henry Adams and Brooks Adams. The park also includes the birthplaces of the two Presidents and the United First Parish Church.

Threat: The general management plan for the park recommended acquisition of land for a permanent visitor center in the city of Quincy, in order to provide needed visitor services. The plan noted that no appropriate sites for development of the visitor center are located within the park boundary. Consequently, Public Law 105-342, enacted November 2, 1998, authorized acquisition of up to 10 additional acres for development of visitor, administrative, museum, and maintenance facilities for the park.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire a .29-acre tract located in the city of Quincy and improved with a structure suitable for use as the visitor center. The structure will also house the Northeast Region Museum Services Center. It is expected that the funds requested will be sufficient to cover the costs of acquisition and associated relocation expenses.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **War in the Pacific National Historical Park**

Location: Guam

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$12,429,953

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	8	\$53,125	\$425,000
Future	192	\$42,057	\$8,075,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: The Act of August 18, 1978, established War in the Pacific National Historical Park and authorized the appropriation of up to \$16,000,000 for land acquisition. To date, \$3,570,047 has been appropriated, leaving an unappropriated balance of \$12,429,953. After FY 2000, a total of 200 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese.

Threat: The park is comprised of seven individual units and features a checkerboard pattern of land ownership (Federal, Government of Guam, and privately owned). Because of the island environment, land is coveted. Commercial or residential development of any of the 200 privately owned acres would not be compatible with park purposes.

Need: The tract to be acquired with the requested funds is located in the Asan Inland Unit and is surrounded by Federal property and other small privately owned parcels. The Asan Inland Unit leading up to the Asan Ridge summit was a major battlefield during the 1944 Battle for Guam. The area is comprised of an upland environment and encompasses a ridgeline summit where park management would likely build a new visitor center. The present visitor center is located at the Asan invasion beach which park management proposes to restore to the condition that existed during the historic wartime event. Acquisition of this parcel is necessary to provide visitor services and to preserve the historic battlefield that was critical to the liberation of Guam.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park**

Location: Near Montrose, Colorado, approximately 250 miles southwest of Denver

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	2,500	\$640	\$1,600,000
Future	1,120	\$357	\$400,000

Improvements: None

Description: Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 2, 1933. The monument's boundary was expanded in 1938, 1939, 1960, and 1984. In 1976, approximately 11,180 acres within the monument were designated as wilderness. Public Law 106-76, enacted October 21, 1999, redesignated the unit as Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, and authorized the acquisition of an additional 2,500 acres of land for park purposes. The act directed that the Secretary, after acquiring such additional land for the park, shall revise the park boundary to include the newly acquired land.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon, carved by the Gunnison River, accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin. Popular recreational activities at the park include fishing, hiking, climbing, kayaking, and camping. Wildlife in the park includes elk, black bear, coyote, and mountain lions.

Threat: Public Law 106-76 authorized the acquisition of three parcels of land for addition to the park:

- Parcel A contains 2,220 acres, most of which slope up and away from the rim of the canyon. In some locations, the property is just a few feet from the park road and boundary. The East Portal Road bisects a portion of this property. The property forms the scenic backdrop in which the canyon is viewed, and is easily seen from the scenic drives and overlooks.
- Parcel B contains 160 acres, is adjacent to the entrance road, and forms the side of Signal Hill, the highest elevation on the south rim. It is in the immediate view of the majority of park visitors.
- Parcel C contains 120 acres. The position of this property completely blocks public access into Red Rock Canyon, the most scenic tributary to the Gunnison River within the monument.

Development of Parcels A or B will permanently degrade the visitor experience. Condos, residential homes, or commercial development could occur within the sight and sound of visitors along the rim drive or at canyon overlooks. Acquisition is necessary to prevent such adverse development.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire the 2,500 acres authorized for addition to the park by Public Law 106-76.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site**

Location: At the southern tip of Texas, in and around Brownsville

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$3,101,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	275	\$1,003	\$276,000
Future	1,777	\$1,533	\$2,724,000

Improvements: None

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, authorized establishment of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to preserve and commemorate an area of unique historical significance as one of only two important battles of the Mexican War fought on American soil. The Act of June 23, 1992, established the boundary of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to include 3,357 acres of privately owned land. A report prepared by the Service in February 1992 estimated the cost to acquire all 20 tracts to be approximately \$5,600,000. After FY 2000, approximately 2,052 privately owned acres would remain to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the 1846-48 Mexican War took place. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences, from the perspectives of both the United States and Mexico.

Threat: Since the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement, commercial development in and around the city of Brownsville has increased dramatically. Such development within the boundary of the national historic site would adversely impact the historical integrity of the unit.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire a high-priority 275-acre tract at the park. A highly traveled thoroughfare utilized by heavy industrial and passenger traffic is immediately adjacent to this 275-acre tract within the park boundary. Consequently, the tract has high potential for industrial or commercial development. The tract is identified in the site's approved general management plan as having high historic value since it contains portions of the "core" battlefield area. Mexican cavalry, infantry, and light artillery were positioned in this area during the Mexican War battle at Palo Alto. During recent discussions with site managers, the owner expressed an interest in selling the property.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve**

Location: In the St. Johns River Valley of Florida

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	101	\$7,426	\$750,000
Future	14,005	\$553	\$7,750,000

Improvements: Some residential and commercial

Description: The Act of February 16, 1988 established Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act directed, however, that no lands other than wetlands or interests therein be acquired without the consent of the owner. The reserve contains 46,019 acres of which 21,339 acres are privately owned. Approximately 14,106 privately owned acres have been identified for acquisition.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the reserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French and English colonial ventures can be found as well as Southern plantation life and 19th Century military activities.

Threat: The park unit was established to preserve certain wetlands and historic sites in the St. Johns River Valley. Acquisition is necessary to prevent the loss of natural, historical and cultural resources.

Need: In partnership with the city of Jacksonville, the National Park Service is planning to develop the southern end of Cedar Point to provide a boat ramp and visitor contact station. Because most of the reserve is aquatic in nature, there are few lands suitable for vehicular access. The two tracts proposed for acquisition with the requested funds are the only tracts suitable for vehicular access to Cedar Point. These tracts are within the legislative boundaries and assigned high priority for acquisition in the park's land protection plan. Acquisition of these two tracts is necessary to proceed with the planned development. Should these parcels not be acquired by the United States, it would demonstrate a lack of Federal commitment to the development partnership with the city of Jacksonville.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve**

Location: On Whidbey Island in vicinity of Seattle, Washington

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	1	\$250,000	\$250,000
Future	684	\$2,142	\$1,465,000

Improvements: Agricultural and residential

Description: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve was authorized by the Act of November 10, 1978, to protect the scenic, natural, and historic resources of Ebey's Prairie and the surrounding area from residential development. No funds have been appropriated for acquisition at the reserve since 1982.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This rural district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th Century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the reserve.

Threat: In seeking to alleviate economic hardship, some landowners at the reserve are considering a change from historical land use patterns to more lucrative manners of land use, such as subdivision for multiple commercial and/or residential purposes.

Need: Acquisition of this undeveloped, .20-acre tract is assigned the highest priority in the park's land protection plan. If development were to proceed within the proposed acquisition area, it would dramatically and irreversibly impair the viewshed from the reserve to the Pacific Ocean and Strait of San Juan de Fuca. Furthermore, the tract is critical for continuity of a proposed trail system in the area. The owner has expressed an interest in selling a scenic easement to the National Park Service. The Ebey's Trust Board is also continuing discussions with the landowner for acquisition of a trail corridor that will provide the necessary linkage between Washington State Parks and Fort Ebey State Park.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Piscataway Park**

Location: In Maryland, across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	55	\$22,727	\$1,250,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: Agricultural and residential

Description: Piscataway Park was established by the Act of October 4, 1961, as amended. The purpose of the park is to preserve lands in the State of Maryland comprising the principal viewshed between the Mount Vernon Estate and Fort Washington across the Potomac River. Such preservation will ensure the natural beauty of such lands as it existed at the time of the construction and active use of Mount Vernon Mansion and Fort Washington.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac.

Threat: An analysis completed in 1991 revealed that 98 percent of the viewshed outside the boundaries of Piscataway Park could be protected by local low density zoning which currently controls building heights. The analysis also revealed that several parcels of land, if developed in any way under existing zoning regulations, would intrude on this otherwise completely protected viewshed.

Need: The two tracts to be acquired are located directly across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon. Although the United States presently owns a scenic easement interest in the properties, the easement does not preclude further subdivision. Acquisition of the remaining interest is necessary to prevent further development that would detract from the historic viewshed.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site**

Location: Atlanta, Georgia

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	2	\$750,000	\$1,500,000
Future	10	\$200,000	\$2,000,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: The site was authorized October 10, 1980 (Public Law 96-428), to protect and interpret the places where Martin Luther King, Jr., was born, where he lived, worked, and worshipped, and where he is buried.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, compose this park. The park visitor center has exhibits and films on Dr. King. The surrounding 68-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's African American community during most of the 20th Century.

Threat: Public Law 96-428 provided that the National Park Service would have first right of refusal on the acquisition of any lands owned by the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., or by the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change. This property includes Dr. King's Birth Home, Mrs. King's current residence and adjacent property, and 449 Auburn Avenue (Dr. King's gravesite, King Center buildings, Eternal Flame, Chapel of All Faiths, and the Reflecting Pool). It is expected that the King Family will donate the birth home and gravesite, but only in tandem with Federal purchase of the remaining properties. Although appraisals of the properties have not yet been completed and approved, it is estimated that Federal funds in the amount of \$5,000,000 will be needed to acquire the properties. It is expected that \$3,500,000 for that purpose will be derived from funds provided by Title VI of the FY 2000 Interior Appropriations Act, subject to approval by the appropriate Congressional committees.

Need: The requested funds, \$1,500,000, will be used to complete the Federal share of the cost to acquire the King Family property described above. The Trust for Public Lands (TPL), a nonprofit conservation organization, is handling the transaction. The TPL will appraise the property and raise private funds to cover any costs in excess of the Federal share (\$5,000,000).

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Acadia National Park**

Location: Along the Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, Maine

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	39	\$15,385	\$600,000
Future	1,595	\$11,599	\$18,500,000

Improvements: None

Description: Acadia National Park, originally established as a national monument on July 8, 1916, was designated a national park on January 19, 1929, to preserve and interpret for the public benefit scientific, scenic, and historic resources of the area. The Act of September 25, 1986 established a permanent boundary and authorized the acquisition of conservation easements on certain islands adjacent to the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Situated on the Maine coast in the heart of the old region of Acadia, the park conserves mountains and rugged islands that are unequaled along the eastern seaboard. The northern coniferous and temperate deciduous forests meet and overlap, bringing together nearly 1,500 species of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plant life.

Threat: Little of New England's rockbound coast remains in public ownership, undeveloped and natural. The primary threat to park resources is the development of previously undeveloped land, an action not compatible with preserving the natural and scenic resources of the area.

Need: The two high-priority tracts proposed for acquisition, Burnt Porcupine Island (37 acres) and Rum Key Island (1.9 acres), are located in Frenchman Bay within the park boundary. These islands feature shorelines with high ecological and scenic values, and provide important habitat for rare and endangered species. Both islands are presently undeveloped and highly visible from major visitor facilities in the park. The present owners have refrained from developing the islands and have expressed an interest in selling to the United States for park purposes.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway**

Location: Vicinity of and up river from St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	855	\$351	\$300,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: Residential

Description: Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway was designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System on October 2, 1968, to preserve in free-flowing condition segments of the Saint Croix River and its Namekagon tributary which possess significant scenic, geologic, cultural, fish, wildlife, and recreational resources.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: From the headwaters of the Namekagon to Taylors Falls, the character changes from a cold and narrow trout stream to a wide warm-water river. The water quality of the Saint Croix is excellent and largely unaffected by pollution. A wide variety of recreational opportunities include canoeing, fishing, and simply enjoying the scenery.

Threat: The unspoiled condition of the national scenic riverway is increasingly threatened by encroaching recreational and commercial development. Acquisition is necessary to prevent subdivision and development that would damage or detract from the resources of the area.

Need: The acquisition of scenic easements on these 45 tracts located in two Wisconsin counties will complete the entire land acquisition program for the national scenic riverway. This acquisition program has been ongoing since 1968, when the St. Croix was included as one of the original rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. To abandon the program at this stage would seriously and adversely affect NPS credibility with landowners, since the protection program is now more than 98 percent complete and more than 800 individual easement interests have already been acquired from landowners along the Namakagon and St. Croix Rivers.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Cumberland Gap National Historical Park**

Location: On the Wilderness Road through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	22	\$1,818	\$40,000
Future	10	\$10,000	\$100,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park was authorized by the Act of June 11, 1940, to consist of lands in certain historic areas within Bell and Harlan Counties, Kentucky; Claiborne County, Tennessee; and Lee County, Virginia. The act authorized acquisition only by donation and purchase with donated funds; the purchase of lands with appropriated funds was not permitted. The Act of October 26, 1974 revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 60 acres and authorized appropriations not to exceed \$427,500 to acquire the lands so added.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park protects and preserves the doorway through the Appalachian Mountains that ushered settlers to the Kentucky bluegrass.

Threat: The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 authorized funding for the reconstruction and relocation of Route 25E through the park. The act directed that, upon construction of the highway, a tunnel and all associated lands and rights-of-way were to be transferred to the National Park Service and managed as part of the park. The Cumberland Gap Tunnel, now owned by the Service, intersects a major cavern system whose outfall is on private property near the town of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. During floods, this outfall reaches approximately 4,000,000 gallons of water per day. If the outfall were to become plugged, the water would back up against and severely damage the tunnel wall and cavern access doors. The tract proposed for acquisition contains waste and debris including carpets, tires, and refrigerators. This debris, now being covered with clay and rock, threatens to plug or reduce the tunnel cavern outflow. During a storm, the tunnel could be damaged by hydrostatic pressure build-up.

Need: Acquisition of this 22-acre tract is necessary to protect the existing Cumberland Gap Tunnel, built at a cost exceeding \$200 million and used by over 9 million travelers annually. The tunnel provides access for park visitors traveling north to the park visitor center.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Pinnacles National Monument**

Location: Central California

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	1,967	N/A	\$2,000,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: None

Description: Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 16, 1908, to preserve and protect natural formations known as the Pinnacle Rocks, along with a series of caves underlying them. The rocks are the remains of an ancient volcano. A Presidential Proclamation executed on January 11, 2000, revised the boundary of the national Monument and authorized acquisition of the tract known as Pinnacles Ranch.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Spire-like rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.

Threat: The 1,967-acre tract of land proposed for acquisition, known as the Pinnacles Ranch, is strategically located at the east entrance of Pinnacles National Monument. The owners have offered it for purchase to the National Park Service. This land has excellent views of the national monument, and is in the Pinnacles viewshed. It lies on both sides of the only eastside access road, in a riparian valley oak corridor that reaches into the national monument. If the Service does not acquire the ranch, it will be sold on the open market. If privately purchased, the tract has high potential for rezoning, subdivision, and development. If subdivision and development occur, significant adverse impacts to the designated Pinnacles Wilderness Area can be expected. Subdivided and in private hands, the tract offers every amenity for development: paved access at the junction of two State highways; commercial power and telephone service; adequate water; and buildable view lots. Such a development will mean the end of Pinnacles' splendid isolation. The tract was privately appraised at \$4,600,000.

Need: The funds requested would be used toward acquisition of the Pinnacles Ranch. It is hoped that the Federal funds will be matched by The Packard Foundation. The owners have offered it for purchase to the National Park Service. Acquisition of this land would stem the tide of subdivision and development in the area. Because the amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, legislation will be proposed to increase the limitation as needed.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area**

Location: Along the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Public Law 95-42 authorizes the appropriation of the requested funds in excess of the statutory ceiling.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	148	\$10,135	\$1,500,000
Future	2,040	\$14,951	\$30,500,000

Improvements: None

Description: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established in 1974 and contains a total of 32,859 acres. Of the 5,192 privately owned acres at the recreation area, a total of 2,188 acres have been identified for acquisition after FY 2000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is the last major area of unspoiled green space near the heavily industrialized urban centers of northeast Ohio. Cuyahoga Valley is biologically unique: a botanical crossroads between the central lowlands to the west and the Appalachian Plateau to the east. The valley preserves numerous forested watersheds and open grassy plateaus. There is relatively little development within the boundary of the recreation area.

Threat: With approximately 5.0 million people living within a one-hour drive of the recreation area, pressure to develop previously undeveloped lands has increased. Highest priority is assigned to the acquisition of undeveloped lands.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire one large, undeveloped tract in the park. The Cleveland-Akron metropolitan area continues to experience rapid residential and commercial growth. Undeveloped land is disappearing in the area at a very fast pace, and the desirability of living near or in the park accelerates the pace. If not acquired by the United States, this tract would likely be developed within the next few years.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Chesapeake Bay – Holly Beach Farm**

Location: In Anne Arundel County, Maryland, southwest of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	Unknown	N/A	\$2,000,000
Future	Unknown	N/A	Unknown

Improvements: None

Description: The proposed project area, the privately owned Holly Beach Farm, is not located within the boundaries of the National Park System. The project area lies on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, south of Sandy Point State Park and northeast of Annapolis, Maryland. Sandy Point State Park is a water-oriented, multi-use park that features swimming beaches, picnic shelters, a boat ramp area, and an area for sailboat and catamaran use. Holly Beach Farm has the capability to complement Sandy Point State Park by offering alternative programs such as environmental education and bird watching.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Acquisition of this property will contribute to the protection of the habitat and water quality of the largest estuary in North America. The shoreline of Holly Beach Farm faces east to the open waters of Chesapeake Bay and west to the relatively protected waters of Meredith and White Hall Creeks. The potential for water access on either shore can provide for maximum flexibility for scheduling educational programming involving water, aquatic habitat, and riparian areas. The diversity of the coastal plain habitat will serve a wide range of environmental education programming. Some low-lying fields in the project area may be considered for establishment of wetland habitat.

Threat: The Department of the Interior is in the process of verifying the project area's resource values to determine the appropriate mix of access, recreation, and resource conservation when this area is under public management. The Department will soon begin a planning process that will include site surveys and the solicitation of public comments. This process will be coordinated with the State's Department of Natural Resources, which has indicated its intent to share acquisition costs with the United States.

Need: The amount of the funding request, \$2,000,000, will be provided in a grant to the State of Maryland for land acquisition. It is estimated that the total cost to acquire the farm property is \$9,900,000. The State of Maryland expects to contribute half of the \$9,900,000 needed for the acquisition, and additional funding will be provided by The Conservation Fund, a nonprofit conservation organization. Proposed appropriations bill language in the FY 2001 President's budget includes the authority for the National Park Service to provide grant funds to the State of Maryland for the acquisition of Holly Beach Farm.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Cape Cod National Seashore**

Location: On Outer Cape Cod in Massachusetts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	2	\$250,000	\$500,000
Future	252	\$101,190	\$25,500,000

Improvements: Residential

Description: The Act of August 7, 1961, authorized establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore to preserve unique natural, historic, and scientific resources and to provide for public enjoyment thereof.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The National Seashore encompasses some 43,604 acres of land and water on the outer cape. The authorized boundary includes approximately 40 miles of outstanding ocean beach along the outer cape, as well as over six miles of beach fronting on Cape Cod Bay. The park contains and protects dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes.

Threat: The land protection plan for the park assigns highest priority to acquisition of (1) tracts needed for park development or use, (2) subdividable land, and (3) undeveloped land.

Need: The funds requested would be used to purchase two tracts which are needed for park development and use. The tracts have high potential for subdivision and development if not acquired by the United States. The protection of the national seashore is important for the natural resources it contains: dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, marshes, and all the flora and fauna included in these areas. If these tracts were divided and developed this habitat would be lost.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Voyageurs National Park**

Location: Northern Minnesota near International Falls

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	400	\$4,875	\$1,950,000
Future	556	\$5,485	\$3,050,000

Improvements: Largely undeveloped

Description: Voyageurs National Park was authorized January 8, 1971. The land acquisition program has been underway since FY 1972. Of the 218,200 acres comprising the park, only 1,618 acres remain privately owned. Approximately 956 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired after FY 2000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park was established to preserve and protect the outstanding scenery, geological conditions, and waterway systems that constituted part of the historic route of the voyageurs who contributed to the opening of the United States. The park contains more than 30 lakes dotted with islands and surrounded by forests.

Threat: Threats of recreational and residential development require expeditious completion of the acquisition program at the park.

Need: Acquisition of these ten tracts is necessary to (1) preserve and protect prime habitat for the bald eagle and the gray wolf, (2) prevent development which would disturb archeological resources, and (3) eliminate hunting and trapping activities. Most of the tracts to be acquired are undeveloped.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2001 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Great Sand Dunes National Monument**

Location: In South Central Colorado, southwest of Pueblo, Colorado

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$265,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2001	Unknown	N/A	\$8,500,000
Future	Unknown	N/A	Unknown

Improvements: Some ranching activity occurs on lands within and adjacent to the monument boundary.

Description: Great Sand Dunes National Monument was established in 1932 to protect some of the largest and highest dunes in the United States. These dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Acquisition in and adjacent to the monument will further protect the unique resources of the area. The exact acreage, anticipating a boundary expansion, is not known at this time. Protection of the sand sheet, a fragile, sparsely vegetated, and easily impacted environment consisting of inactive and intermittently active dunes, is essential to the continued life of the Great Sand Dunes. The majority of the sand sheet currently lies outside of the existing monument. Because it is directly upwind from the main dune mass, this is the primary source of any new sand moving into the tall dunes. The sabkha which lies further upwind and outside of the existing monument, is a low lying, relatively stable sand deposit where groundwater exists at or just below the ground surface. The continued stability of this area depends upon the delicate balance of the area's groundwater levels and high salinity levels. The dozen or so streams that flow from the ridge of the adjacent Sangre De Cristo Mountains into and around the tall dunes also play a critical role in maintaining natural sand movement systems.

Threat: Any changes to the natural flow patterns of the streams or groundwater levels which impact surface flows would disrupt the balance of the processes involved in continued dune activity. There was a proposal to develop groundwater in the vicinity of the monument, which was recently defeated. As the population in the area continues to grow and hydrologic resources are stressed, there will be increased pressure to use resources in a way which will adversely affect the Great Sand Dunes.

Need: The amount of funding requested, \$8,500,000, will be used to acquire the four remaining inholdings within the current boundary and land outside the current boundary which contain the sabkha and sand sheet that the park relies on will begin to be acquired. Because the amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, legislation will be proposed to increase the limitation as needed. Additionally, because the lands needed to protect the resource lie outside the current monument boundary, legislation is necessary to revise the boundary to allow acquisition of these lands.